



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and was prescribed for by one of the local physicians. He vomited considerable coffee colored matter some hours prior to his death. Doctors Moffett and Magnus both saw the case and agree on the latter symptom.

I visited the Adams ranch for the purpose of tracing up the case, but no one seems to know who he was, nor where he came from—he having worked only nine days on the ranch. I consider the circumstances of the case suspicious, and regret that the opportunity for a post-mortem was lost, as it occurred several days before we reached this place.

Mining camp at Lytle to be inspected.

DEVINE, June 1, 1904.

Work finished here yesterday after the following operations:

Fumigated 11 houses containing 45 rooms; oiled 15 barrels, 8 tanks, 10 wells.

We move to Lytle to-day, with material enough to work with to-morrow. Near Lytle, 1 mile distant, there are two coal mines working about 1,000 miners—Mexicans and Italians. This camp will probably require considerable disinfection.

Doctor Evans, county physician of Medina County, suggests that you address a letter to the county commissioners' court, advising that they employ a regular health inspector to keep the work up as demonstrated.

Inspection along San Marcos River—Malarial fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 30, 1904.

I have made an investigation of the territory lying along the San Marcos River between Luling and San Marcos, including both places. I found that there was a large amount of malarial fever along the river and some in the towns. I also found that in the towns, especially San Marcos, there prevailed a good deal of enteric fever. These latter cases, of course, quinine did not affect, but the other fevers are very readily controlled by quinine when given in the proper doses. There was no sickness that could be suspected of being yellow fever. I made inquiries concerning the prevalence of yellow fever in the territory last year, and found that there had been none. I learned that a report had been circulated relative to its having been in that section, and discovered that the report was entirely without foundation. Having finished the inspection, I returned to San Antonio last evening.

Summary of work at Laredo for week ended June 4, 1904.

LAREDO, TEX., June 5, 1904.

Week ended June 4: Fumigated, Laredo, 63 houses containing 172 rooms; inspected 9,079 premises; 2,830 water containers oiled; 18 sick investigated; maximum temperature 106° at week end. Cock at Lytle, MacGregor at Alice. New Laredo, Mexico, report for June 4: 496 domiciliary visits; 30 containers with larvæ sanitized.

RICHARDSON.